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Social Determinants of Health among Adults with Diagnosed HIV Infection in 18 Areas, 2005–2009



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Abbreviations

ACS—American Community Survey

AIDS—acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

CDC—Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

DHAP—Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention

GIS—Geographic Information System

HIV—human immunodeficiency virus

IDU—injection drug use

OMB—Office of Management and Budget

SDH—social determinants of health

HIV continues to disproportionately affect various populations in the United States. According to the 2010 *HIV Surveillance Report*, estimated numbers and rates of annual diagnoses of HIV infection remained stable from 2007 through 2010 in the 46 states with long-term confidential name-based HIV infection reporting [1]; however, numbers and rates increased in some populations and decreased in others. Differences in HIV burden, by sex and race/ethnicity (i.e., blacks/African Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, and whites), have long been highlighted through HIV surveillance data in the United States. Such disparities may not be directly related to sex, race/ethnicity, or behavioral risk factors but may instead be related to the social determinants that affect the health of populations.

The term *social determinants of health* (SDH) refers to the overlapping social structures and economic systems (e.g., social environment, physical environment, health services, and structural and societal factors) that are responsible for most health inequities [2]. Stratifying public health data by key SDH is useful in monitoring health inequities. Addressing the SDH that adversely affect health outcomes may advance efforts in reducing disparities in HIV diagnosis rates between populations. Addressing the SDH also helps to quantify health differences between populations or geographic areas and can provide insight for identifying populations or areas that may benefit from HIV testing, prevention, and treatment initiatives.

In 2010, the White House released the National HIV/AIDS Strategy, for which one of the 3 overarching goals is to “reduce HIV-related disparities and health inequities” [3]. In the white paper *Establishing a Holistic Framework to Reduce Inequities in HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STDs, and Tuberculosis in the United States*, CDC outlined its vision for reducing health disparities and promoting health equity, with an emphasis on the need to move beyond individual interventions and toward the incorporation of community-level approaches to preventing the transmission of HIV [2]. CDC has adopted the SDH conceptual framework of the World Health Organization, which relates structural determinants (e.g., socioeconomic status, poverty) to intermediary determinants (e.g., psychosocial, behavioral, and biological fac-

tors), which may affect individual health status [4]. This framework helps in determining priorities and focusing intervention efforts.

Recognizing the gaps in data regarding SDH and HIV, especially for geographic areas smaller than a state, the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention (DHAP), CDC, developed the HIV Geographic Information System (GIS) Supplemental Surveillance Project for state and local HIV surveillance programs. The purpose of the project was to enable funded areas to display geocoded HIV surveillance data along with SDH indicators that may affect HIV transmission. The project required that geocoded HIV surveillance data be linked at the census tract-level to SDH indicator variable data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS). Using census tract-level surveillance data at the state or local level increases the ability to assess the geographic distribution of HIV, the social determinants associated with HIV, and the relationship of HIV to other diseases and health care resources in a defined area.

This supplemental surveillance report presents data on persons 18 years and older with HIV infection diagnosed during 2005–2009 and reported to the National HIV Surveillance System through December 2010. Data were limited to this population to more accurately represent the population from which the SDH indicator variables were collected by ACS. A diagnosis of HIV infection is defined as a confirmed HIV diagnosis regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. The numbers, percentages, and rates of diagnoses of HIV infection were based on data from 18 of the 29 areas funded for the 2010 HIV GIS Supplemental Surveillance Project. These 18 areas (13 states, 1 county, 2 cities, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) were able to provide 5 years (2005–2009) of geocoded HIV diagnosis data: Colorado, the District of Columbia, Illinois (excluding Chicago), Iowa, Los Angeles County, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York City, New York State, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, San Francisco, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

REPORT FORMAT

This report presents data tables on diagnoses of HIV infection, organized into 3 main sections:

1. By year of diagnosis and selected characteristics (Tables 1–3)
2. By SDH and selected characteristics (Tables 4–7)
3. By SDH, race/ethnicity, and selected characteristics (Tables 8a–9c)

Section 1 presents trends in the annual numbers and percentages and average annual rates of diagnoses of HIV infection among persons 18 years and older during 2005–2009. Section 2 presents data on SDH indicators, including the percentage of persons living below the federal poverty level, the percentage with less than a high school education, the median household income, and the percentage unemployed. Section 3 presents only the further stratifications of SDH data on blacks/African Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, and whites, because the numbers of HIV diagnoses among Asians, Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders, and American Indians/Alaska Natives were too small for meaningful analysis. The SDH data presented in this report are the result of the linkage of geocoded HIV diagnosis data (at the census tract level) to SDH indicator variables from the 2005–2009 ACS and are based on where the person was living at the time of diagnosis.

The following are the measures for the aforementioned SDH indicators:

- **Federal poverty status:** proportion of residents in the census tract who were living below the U.S. poverty level (i.e., below a specified threshold) within the last 12 months of the survey response
- **Education level:** proportion with less than high school education for individuals 18 years and older
- **Median household income:** median income for a household within the census tract
- **Employment status:** proportion in the workforce without a job for individuals 16 years and older

These SDH indicators were included in this report because they are generally recognized in the scientific literature as population determinants of health. Although other social determinants may affect health, research on social determinants has emphasized the need to incorporate these specific structural and societal factors into analyses of public health data [5–8].

Readers are encouraged to review the Technical Notes for more information on the definitions of the SDH indicator variables used in this report.

Data in this report were limited to persons whose HIV infection had been diagnosed and whose complete residential address information could be geocoded to the census tract level. Cases or census tracts were excluded if

- the address was nonresidential
- no census tract was associated with the case
- no SDH information was available for the census tract
- the census tract from the surveillance data could not be matched to a census tract provided by the ACS.

The data presented in this HIV surveillance supplemental report are a snapshot of the environment in which people lived at the time of HIV diagnosis. Additional research may guide the development of public health strategies to address the SDH that contribute to the burden of HIV disease in specific populations and may guide the allocation of resources for prevention and treatment services. Although correlations between SDH indicators were not analyzed for this report, some SDH indicators may be correlated. For example, lack of education has been associated with both poverty and income in the United States [9, 10]. Additionally, findings of disproportionate percentages of HIV diagnoses among populations in some SDH categories may be due to the disproportionate population distribution in those categories. Therefore, caution should be used when interpreting results.

Readers are encouraged to read all titles and footnotes carefully to ensure a complete understanding of the data presented.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ANALYSES

All data are from the period 2005–2009 for persons 18 years and older in 18 areas. All rates are per 100,000 population.

Diagnoses of HIV Infection, by Year of Diagnosis (Tables 1–3)

HIV infection was diagnosed for 71,195 adults (18 years and older) whose residential address information was sufficient for geocoding to the census tract. These diagnoses represent approximately 84% of all

Diagnoses of HIV Infection and Social Determinants of Health, by Selected Characteristics

Sex (Table 4)

- **Poverty:** The highest average rates of HIV diagnoses for males (50.1) and females (19.9) were among those who lived in census tracts where 20% or more of the residents lived below the federal poverty level. For both sexes, the average rate of HIV diagnosis increased as the percentage of residents living below the federal poverty level increased.
- **Education:** The highest average rates of HIV diagnoses for males (44.2) and females (16.5) were among those who lived in census tracts where 8% or more of the residents had less than a high school education. For both sexes, the average rate of HIV diagnosis increased as the percentage of the residents with less than a high school education increased.
- **Income:** The highest average rates of HIV diagnoses for males (48.5) and females (19.9) were among those who lived in census tracts where the median household income was less than \$36,000 a year. For both sexes, the average rate of HIV diagnosis decreased as the median household income in the census tract increased.
- **Employment:** The highest average rates of HIV diagnoses for males (48.5) and females (19.2) were among those who lived in census tracts where 7% or more of the residents were unemployed. For both sexes, the average rate of HIV diagnosis increased as the percentage of unemployed persons increased.

Race/ethnicity (Table 5)

- **Poverty:** Persons who lived in census tracts where 20% or more of the residents lived below the federal poverty level accounted for 52.9% of the HIV diagnoses among black/African American males, 55.0% among Hispanic/Latino males, but only 21.3% among white males. The largest percentage of white males with diagnosed HIV infection lived in census tracts where 6.00%–11.99% of the residents lived below the federal poverty level (30.6%). Among females, those who lived in census tracts where 20% or more of

diagnoses among adults in the 18 areas for which geocoded diagnosis data were linked to SDH indicators from the ACS. During this period, the annual number of diagnoses of HIV infection in the 18 areas increased 7.3% (Table 1).

Sex

The average annual HIV diagnosis rate was 26.9 for males and 8.4 for females (Table 2). During this period, males accounted for 75.1% of all diagnoses of HIV infection among adults.

Age

The highest average annual HIV diagnosis rate was among persons aged 25–34 years (27.0), and the largest percentage (28.9%) was among those aged 35–44 years (Table 2). The highest average annual diagnosis rates were among males (40.5) and females (13.2) aged 25–34 years and among males (40.3) and females (12.8) aged 35–44 years (Table 3). Annually, the largest percentages of diagnoses for males were consistently among those aged 25–34 and 35–44 years; for females, the largest annual percentage was among those aged 35–44 years, with the exception of 2008, during which the largest percentage was among those aged 25–34 years.

Race/ethnicity

The highest average annual rate of HIV diagnosis was among blacks/African Americans (44.4), which was 8 times the rate for whites (5.4) and twice the rate for Hispanics/Latinos (20.5) (Table 2). Among males, the largest percentage of diagnoses was among blacks/African Americans (39.6%), followed by whites (30.7%) and Hispanics/Latinos (25.6%) (Table 3). Blacks/African Americans also accounted for the largest percentage of diagnoses among females (61.8%), followed by Hispanics/Latinos (21.7%) and whites (13.0%).

Transmission category

The largest percentage of diagnoses was among persons with HIV infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact (55.4%) (Table 2). Among males, the largest percentage of diagnosed HIV infections was attributed to male-to-male sexual contact (73.8%); among females, the largest percentage was attributed to heterosexual contact (82.7%) (Table 3).

the residents lived below the poverty level accounted for the largest percentage of HIV diagnoses in all racial/ethnic groups.

- **Education:** Persons who lived in census tracts where 8% or more of the residents had less than a high school education accounted for the largest percentage of HIV diagnoses among blacks/African Americans (males, 40.0%; females, 43.4%) and Hispanics/Latinos (males, 68.4%; females, 77.4%). In contrast, the largest percentage of white males (34.0%) and white females (28.8%) with diagnosed HIV infection lived in census tracts where less than 2.00% and 4.00%–7.99% of the residents had less than a high school education, respectively.
- **Income:** Persons who lived in census tracts where the median household income was less than \$36,000 a year accounted for the largest percentage of HIV diagnosis among all sex and racial/ethnic groups (except white males). For these groups, the percentages decreased as the level of median household income in the census tract increased. For white males, on the other hand, the largest percentage of those with diagnosed HIV infection lived in census tracts where the median household income was at least \$66,000 a year; and the percentages increased as the median household income increased.
- **Employment:** Persons who lived in census tracts where 7% or more of the residents were unemployed accounted for the largest percentages of HIV diagnoses among blacks/African Americans (males, 39.7%; females, 43.2%) and Hispanics/Latinos (males, 32.3%; females, 40.6%). Among whites, however, those who lived in census tracts where 3.00%–4.99% of the residents were unemployed accounted for the largest percentages of HIV diagnoses among males (36.8%) and females (33.7%).

Transmission category (Table 6)

- **Poverty:** Persons who lived in census tracts where 20% or more of the residents lived below the federal poverty level accounted for the largest percentage of HIV diagnoses in all sex and transmission categories.
- **Education:** Persons who lived in census tracts where 8% or more of the residents had less than a

high school education accounted for the largest percentage of HIV diagnoses in all sex and transmission categories.

- **Income:** Persons who lived in census tracts where the median household income was less than \$36,000 a year accounted for the largest percentage of HIV diagnoses in all sex and transmission categories.
- **Employment:** Persons who lived in census tracts where 3.00%–4.99% of the residents were unemployed accounted for the largest percentages of diagnosed HIV infections attributed to male-to-male sexual contact (30.7%) and to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (29.3%). In comparison, those who lived in census tracts where 7% or more of the residents were unemployed accounted for the largest percentages of diagnosed HIV infections attributed to injection drug use (males, 38.7%; females, 41.1%) and to heterosexual contact (males, 37.8%; females, 39.0%).

Age (Table 7)

- **Poverty:** For males and females in all age groups, those who lived in census tracts where 20% or more of the residents lived below the federal poverty level accounted for the largest percentages of HIV diagnoses.
- **Education:** Persons who lived in census tracts where 8% or more of the residents had less than a high school education accounted for the largest percentage of HIV diagnoses for males and females in all age groups.
- **Income:** For males and females in all age groups, those who lived in census tracts where the median household income was less than \$36,000 a year accounted for the largest percentage of HIV diagnoses.
- **Employment:** Persons who lived in census tracts where 7% or more of the residents were unemployed accounted for the largest percentages of HIV diagnoses among males aged 18–24, 55–64, and ≥65 years and among females in all age groups. In contrast, in census tracts where 3.00%–4.99% of the residents were unemployed, the largest percentages of males with diagnosed HIV infection were those aged 25–34, 35–44, and 45–54 years.

Diagnoses of HIV Infection and Social Determinants of Health, by Race/Ethnicity and Selected Characteristics

Transmission category (Tables 8a–c)

- **Poverty:** For black/African American males and females, Hispanic/Latino males and females, and white females in all transmission categories, the largest percentages of HIV diagnoses were among those who lived in census tracts where 20% or more of the residents lived below the federal poverty level. Among white males with diagnosed HIV infection in all transmission categories, the largest percentages were those who lived in census tracts where 6.00%–11.99% of the residents lived below the federal poverty level.
- **Education:** Persons who lived in census tracts where 8% or more of the residents had less than a high school education accounted for the largest percentages of HIV diagnoses among black/African American males and females and Hispanic/Latino males and females in all transmission categories. Whites who lived in census tracts where less than 2% of the residents had less than a high school education accounted for the largest percentages of diagnosed HIV infections attributed to male-to-male sexual contact and to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use. Whites who lived in census tracts where 4.00%–7.99% of the residents had less than a high school education accounted for the largest percentages of diagnosed HIV infections attributed to injection drug use (males and females) and to heterosexual contact (males and females).
- **Income:** For black/African American males and females, Hispanic/Latino males and females, and white females in all transmission categories, the largest percentages of HIV diagnoses were among those who lived in census tracts where the median household income was less than \$36,000 a year. In comparison, white males who lived in census tracts where the median household income was at least \$66,000 a year accounted for the largest percentages of diagnosed HIV infections attributed to male-to-male sexual contact and to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use.

- **Employment:** For black/African American males and females and Hispanic/Latino females in all transmission categories and for Hispanic/Latino males whose HIV infection was attributed to injection drug use, male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use, or heterosexual contact, the largest percentages of those with diagnosed infection lived in census tracts where 7% or more of the residents were unemployed. For white males and females in all transmission categories and for Hispanic/Latino males whose HIV infection was attributed to male-to-male sexual contact, the largest percentage of those with diagnosed infection lived in census tracts where 3.00%–4.99% of the residents were unemployed.

Age (Tables 9a–c)

- **Poverty:** For black/African American males and females, Hispanic/Latino males and females in all age groups, and white females <55 years old, the largest percentages of those with diagnosed HIV infection lived in census tracts where 20% or more of the residents lived below the federal poverty level. Among white males in all age groups and white females 55 years and older, the largest percentage of those with diagnosed infection lived in census tracts where 6.00%–11.99% of the residents lived below the federal poverty level.
- **Education:** For black/African American males and females and Hispanic/Latino males and females in all age groups, the largest percentages of those with diagnosed HIV infection lived in census tracts where 8% or more of the residents had less than a high school education. Among white males in all age groups, the largest percentages of those with diagnosed infection lived in census tracts where less than 2% of the residents had less than a high school education.
- **Income:** For black/African American males and females and Hispanic/Latino males and females in all age groups and for white females in most age groups, the largest percentages of those with diagnosed HIV infection lived in census tracts where the median household income was less than \$36,000 a year. For white males in all age groups, the largest percentages of those with diagnosed HIV infection lived in census tracts

where the median household income was at least \$66,000 a year.

- **Employment:** For black/African American males and females and Hispanic/Latino males and females in all age groups, the largest percentages of those with diagnosed HIV infection lived in census tracts where 7% or more of the residents were unemployed. For white males and females in all age groups, the largest percentages of those with diagnosed HIV infection lived in census tracts where 3.00%–4.99% of the residents were unemployed.

GEOCODING OF HIV SURVEILLANCE DATA

In 2010, CDC funded 29 areas to geocode to the census tract level the address of residence at the time of diagnosis for adults and adolescents whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2005–2009. This report includes data from 18 areas that were able to provide geocoded data for all 5 years: Colorado, the District of Columbia, Illinois (excluding Chicago), Iowa, Los Angeles County, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York City, New York State, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, San Francisco, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin. Data include cases among persons 18 years and older whose HIV infection was diagnosed during 2005–2009 and reported to the National HIV Surveillance System through December 2010.

After a census tract had been assigned to each person's residence at the time of HIV diagnosis (2005–2009), data were linked with the ACS estimates for 2005–2009 in order to assign an SDH indicator variable to each person with diagnosed HIV infection. Cases or census tracts were excluded if the address was nonresidential, no census tract was associated with the case, no SDH information was available for the census tract, or the census tract from the surveillance data could not be matched to a census tract provided by the ACS. Although HIV diagnosis data associated with populations or census tracts were excluded from SDH subpopulation totals, they were included in the overall subtotals. Therefore, Tables 4–9c display differing denominators for SDH subpopulation categories.

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH INDICATOR VARIABLES

SDH indicator variables [11] and definitions [12] were obtained from the ACS. This report uses data from the 2005–2009 ACS estimates. The ACS collected these data over the course of the 5 years and sampled all areas regardless of population size. For this report, the SDH indicator variables were categorized by using empirically derived quartiles. The quartile cut-points were determined by using data from all census tracts in the 18 areas.

This report presents 4 SDH indicator variables: federal poverty status, education level, median household income, and employment status.

- **Federal poverty status:** proportion of residents in the census tract who were living below the U.S. poverty level (i.e., below a specified threshold) within the last 12 months of the survey response
- **Education level:** proportion with less than high school education for individuals 18 years and older
- **Median household income:** median income for a household within the census tract
- **Employment status:** proportion in the workforce without a job for individuals 16 years and older

These variables were included in this report because SDH research has emphasized the need to incorporate these specific structural and societal factors into analyses of public health data in order to contribute to a better understanding of their effects on health outcomes [5–8]. Although correlations between SDH indicators were not analyzed for this report, some SDH indicators may be correlated. For example, lack of education has been associated with poverty and income in the United States [9, 10]. Additionally, findings of disproportionate percentages of HIV diagnoses among populations in some SDH categories may be due to the disproportionate population distribution in those categories. Therefore, caution should be used when interpreting results.

Poverty

The percentage of the population living below the poverty level was determined by using the sum of the number of family members and the number of unrelated persons in the household whose incomes, during the past 12 months, were below the federal poverty level. The U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of dollar-value thresholds (i.e., income cutoffs) that vary by family size and composition to determine who lives below the poverty level. A person's poverty status is determined by comparing the person's total family income in the past 12 months with the poverty threshold appropriate for that person's family size and composition. If the total income of that person's family is less than the threshold appropriate for that family, then the person,

together with every member of his or her family, is considered “below the poverty level.” In the Census Bureau’s determination of poverty status, the following populations were excluded: (1) institutionalized persons, (2) persons residing in military group quarters, (3) persons in college dormitories, and (4) unrelated persons aged less than 15 years. The U.S. Census Bureau defines *poverty areas* as census tracts with poverty levels of 20% or more [13].

Education

The percentage of persons with less than a high school education was defined as the percentage of persons 18 years and older who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates.

Household Income

The median household income was determined by dividing the income distribution into 2 equal parts: one-half of the persons resided in census tracts that fall below the median income and one-half above the median. The median income was based on the distribution of the total number of households, including those with no income. Median income for households was computed on the basis of a standard distribution, rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Employment

The percentage of unemployed persons was determined by using the Census Bureau’s classification of unemployed persons: all civilians 16 years old and older are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week (i.e., the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed), (2) were actively looking for work during the past 4 weeks, or (3) were available to start a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week, were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or were available for work except for temporary illness. Employed status excluded persons whose only work was “around the house,” who were unpaid volunteers (e.g., for religious or charitable organizations), who were institutionalized, or who were on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Because unemployment includes all civilians 16 years and older, the denominator population used to

calculate the average annual rate in Table 4 includes persons aged 16 years and persons aged 17 years. These categories are defined by the ACS and could not be altered.

TABULATION AND PRESENTATION OF DATA

Age

All tables in this report reflect data for persons 18 years and older (i.e., adults). This report was limited to adults 18 years and older with diagnosed HIV infection in order to more accurately represent the population from which the ACS collected data on SDH indicator variables. For tables that provide data by age group, the specific age-group (for example, 18–24 years) assignment was based on the person’s age at the time of HIV diagnosis.

Race and Ethnicity

In the *Federal Register* for October 30, 1997 [14], the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) announced the Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. Implementation by January 1, 2003, was mandated. At a minimum, data on the following race categories should be collected:

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- black or African American
- Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
- white

Additionally, systems must be able to retain information when multiple race categories are reported. In addition to data on race, data on 2 categories of ethnicity should be collected:

- Hispanic or Latino
- not Hispanic or Latino

This report also presents data for persons for whom multiple race categories are reported. The number of persons reported in each race category may include persons whose ethnicity was not reported.

Geographic Level

Data presented in the tables of this report reflect the census tract of the residential address at the time of HIV diagnosis. A census tract is a standard area used by the U.S. Census Bureau for the purpose of counting the population. Census tracts are small, relatively perma-

nent statistical subdivisions of a county delineated by local participants as part of the U.S. Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program. Each census tract generally contains 1,500 to 8,000 persons (average, 4,000 persons) [15].

Transmission Categories

Transmission category is the term for the classification of cases that summarizes a person's possible HIV risk factors; the summary classification results from selecting, from the presumed hierarchical order of probability, the 1 risk factor most likely to have been responsible for transmission. For surveillance purposes, a diagnosis of HIV infection is counted only once in the hierarchy of transmission categories. Persons with more than 1 reported risk factor for HIV infection are classified in the transmission category listed first in the hierarchy. The exception is men who had sexual contact with other men and injected drugs; this group makes up a separate transmission category.

Persons whose transmission category is classified as male-to-male sexual contact include men who have ever had sexual contact with other men (i.e., homosexual contact) and men who have ever had sexual contact with both men and women (i.e., bisexual contact). Persons whose transmission category is classified as heterosexual contact are persons who have ever had heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection (e.g., an injection drug user).

Cases of HIV infection reported without a risk factor listed in the hierarchy of transmission categories are classified as "no risk factor reported or identified" [16]. Cases classified as no identified risk factor (NIR) include cases that are being followed up by local health department officials; cases in persons whose risk-factor information is missing because they died, declined to be interviewed, or were lost to follow-up; and cases in persons who were interviewed or for whom other follow-up information was available but for whom no risk factor was identified.

Because a substantial proportion of cases of HIV infection are reported to CDC without an identified risk factor, multiple imputation is used to assign a transmission category [17]. Multiple imputation is a statistical approach in which each missing transmission category is replaced with a set of plausible values that represent the uncertainty about the true, but missing, value [18]. The plausible values are analyzed by

using standard procedures, and the results from these analyses are then combined to produce the final results. In this report, multiple imputation has been used in tables displaying estimated values, by transmission category.

Rates

Rates per 100,000 population were calculated for the numbers of diagnoses of HIV infection. The population denominators used to compute these rates for the 18 areas were based on the 5-year estimated total population for those areas [11]. The 5-year average annual HIV diagnosis rate was calculated by dividing the total number of diagnoses among persons 18 years and older during 2005–2009 by the total population from the ACS for the 5 years; the result was then multiplied by 100,000. The 5-year rate was divided by 5 to obtain an average annual rate. The denominators used for calculating age-, sex-, and race/ethnicity-specific rates were computed by applying the 5-year estimates for age, sex, and race/ethnicity for the 18 areas [11]. Subpopulation stratifications of race/ethnicity data by age group and sex were not available from the 2005–2009 estimates from the ACS. Therefore, only overall race/ethnicity rates were calculated.

Rates should be interpreted with caution. The denominator population from the ACS is based on the entire population 18 years and older; the numerator population is limited to persons whose HIV infection had been diagnosed and reported, with complete residential address, to the National HIV Surveillance System. Additionally, because the ACS uses predetermined age categories and varying criteria for SDH variables, the denominators differ for some SDH variables.

Suggested Readings and References

SUGGESTED READINGS

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Table 1. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by year of diagnosis and area of residence, 2005–2009—18 areas

Area of residence	Year of diagnosis					Total
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Colorado	301	361	361	400	334	1,757
District of Columbia	616	782	882	837	622	3,739
Illinois ^a	726	704	553	607	630	3,220
Iowa	100	98	121	95	116	530
Los Angeles County	1,420	1,922	2,066	1,864	1,700	8,972
Louisiana	768	761	825	926	997	4,277
Michigan	53	189	367	677	734	2,020
Minnesota	264	288	283	298	331	1,464
Mississippi	111	121	143	252	358	985
New York City	2,892	2,925	2,864	2,922	2,846	14,449
New York State	1,285	1,050	1,020	1,105	950	5,410
North Carolina	1,385	1,410	1,615	1,592	1,462	7,464
Puerto Rico	979	837	657	853	635	3,961
San Francisco	476	451	444	397	345	2,113
South Carolina	715	726	681	625	661	3,408
Virginia	877	886	900	941	860	4,464
Washington	157	332	384	437	466	1,776
Wisconsin	219	227	251	223	266	1,186
Total^b	13,344	14,070	14,417	15,051	14,313	71,195

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis.

^a Data for Illinois excludes Chicago.

^b Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during the 5-year period in the 18 areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 2. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics, 2005–2009—18 areas

	Year of diagnosis												Average Rate ^a
	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2005–2009		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Total No.	%	
Sex													
Male	9,786	73.3	10,442	74.2	10,838	75.2	11,376	75.6	10,993	76.8	53,435	75.1	26.9
Female	3,558	26.7	3,628	25.8	3,579	24.8	3,675	24.4	3,320	23.2	17,760	24.9	8.4
Age at diagnosis													
18–24	1,745	13.1	1,995	14.2	2,234	15.5	2,578	17.1	2,623	18.3	11,175	15.7	20.6
25–34	3,674	27.5	3,878	27.6	3,974	27.6	4,184	27.8	3,933	27.5	19,643	27.6	27.0
35–44	4,268	32.0	4,372	31.1	4,168	28.9	4,104	27.3	3,655	25.5	20,567	28.9	26.6
45–54	2,528	18.9	2,683	19.1	2,781	19.3	2,876	19.1	2,831	19.8	13,699	19.2	17.3
55–64	866	6.5	882	6.3	971	6.7	1,011	6.7	1,005	7.0	4,735	6.7	8.0
≥65	263	2.0	260	1.8	289	2.0	298	2.0	266	1.9	1,376	1.9	2.1
Race/ethnicity													
American Indian/Alaska Native	31	0.2	40	0.3	37	0.3	44	0.3	40	0.3	192	0.3	7.6
Asian	206	1.5	248	1.8	316	2.2	316	2.1	286	2.0	1,372	1.9	5.4
Black/African American	5,929	44.4	6,180	43.9	6,356	44.1	6,955	46.2	6,697	46.8	32,117	45.1	44.4
Hispanic/Latino ^b	3,418	25.6	3,649	25.9	3,490	24.2	3,665	24.4	3,307	23.1	17,529	24.6	20.5
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	15	0.1	13	0.1	22	0.2	13	0.1	17	0.1	80	0.1	18.8
White	3,466	26.0	3,760	26.7	3,939	27.3	3,803	25.3	3,727	26.0	18,695	26.3	5.4
Multiple races	279	2.1	180	1.3	257	1.8	255	1.7	239	1.7	1,210	1.7	15.6
Transmission category													
Male-to-male sexual contact	6,762	50.7	7,521	53.5	8,065	55.9	8,619	57.3	8,447	59	39,415	55.4	—
Injection drug use	1,842	13.8	1,645	11.7	1,495	10.4	1,533	10.2	1,279	8.9	7,794	10.9	—
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	508	3.8	507	3.6	491	3.4	457	3.0	409	2.9	2,372	3.3	—
Heterosexual contact ^c	4,189	31.4	4,363	31.0	4,339	30.1	4,421	29.4	4,160	29.1	21,472	30.2	—
Other ^d	43	0.3	34	0.2	27	0.2	20	0.1	18	0.1	142	0.2	—
Total^e	13,344	100.0	14,070	100.0	14,417	100.0	15,051	100.0	14,313	100.0	71,195	100.0	17.4

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Data by transmission category have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

^a Rates are per 100,000 population. Rates are not calculated by transmission category because of the lack of denominator data.

^b Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

^c Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

^d Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^e Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during the 5-year period in the 18 areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 3. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by year of diagnosis, sex, and selected characteristics, 2005–2009—18 areas

	Year of diagnosis												Average Rate ^a
	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2005–2009		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Total No.	%	
Male													
Age at diagnosis													
18–24	1,236	12.6	1,504	14.4	1,751	16.2	2,027	17.8	2,150	19.6	8,668	16.2	31.2
25–34	2,692	27.5	2,886	27.6	3,045	28.1	3,185	28.0	3,093	28.1	14,901	27.9	40.5
35–44	3,206	32.8	3,340	32.0	3,132	28.9	3,125	27.5	2,774	25.2	15,577	29.2	40.3
45–54	1,831	18.7	1,910	18.3	2,010	18.5	2,111	18.6	2,082	18.9	9,944	18.6	25.6
55–64	626	6.4	620	5.9	696	6.4	713	6.3	712	6.5	3,367	6.3	11.9
≥65	195	2.0	182	1.7	204	1.9	215	1.9	182	1.7	978	1.8	3.5
Race/ethnicity													
American Indian/Alaska Native	20	0.2	35	0.3	23	0.2	31	0.3	30	0.3	139	0.3	—
Asian	172	1.8	206	2.0	276	2.5	267	2.3	239	2.2	1,160	2.2	—
Black/African American	3,752	38.3	4,002	38.3	4,156	38.3	4,639	40.8	4,587	41.7	21,136	39.6	—
Hispanic/Latino ^b	2,612	26.7	2,780	26.6	2,722	25.1	2,924	25.7	2,631	23.9	13,669	25.6	—
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	13	0.1	11	0.1	18	0.2	12	0.1	14	0.1	68	0.1	—
White	3,022	30.9	3,283	31.4	3,462	31.9	3,317	29.2	3,303	30.0	16,387	30.7	—
Multiple races	195	2.0	125	1.2	181	1.7	186	1.6	189	1.7	876	1.6	—
Transmission category													
Male-to-male sexual contact	6,762	69.1	7,521	72.0	8,065	74.4	8,619	75.8	8,447	76.8	39,415	73.8	—
Injection drug use	1,140	11.6	999	9.6	920	8.5	929	8.2	795	7.2	4,783	9.0	—
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	508	5.2	507	4.9	491	4.5	457	4.0	409	3.7	2,372	4.4	—
Heterosexual contact ^c	1,354	13.8	1,398	13.4	1,349	12.4	1,361	12.0	1,331	12.1	6,793	12.7	—
Other ^d	21	0.2	17	0.2	13	0.1	9	0.1	11	0.1	72	0.1	—
Subtotal	9,786	100.0	10,442	100.0	10,838	100.0	11,376	100.0	10,993	100.0	53,435	100.0	26.9
Female													
Age at diagnosis													
18–24	509	14.3	491	13.5	483	13.5	551	15.0	473	14.2	2,507	14.1	9.5
25–34	982	27.6	992	27.3	929	26.0	999	27.2	840	25.3	4,742	26.7	13.2
35–44	1,062	29.8	1,032	28.4	1,036	28.9	979	26.6	881	26.5	4,990	28.1	12.8
45–54	697	19.6	773	21.3	771	21.5	765	20.8	749	22.6	3,755	21.1	9.3
55–64	240	6.7	262	7.2	275	7.7	298	8.1	293	8.8	1,368	7.7	4.5
≥65	68	1.9	78	2.1	85	2.4	83	2.3	84	2.5	398	2.2	1.0
Race/ethnicity													
American Indian/Alaska Native	11	0.3	5	0.1	14	0.4	13	0.4	10	0.3	53	0.3	—
Asian	34	1.0	42	1.2	40	1.1	49	1.3	47	1.4	212	1.2	—
Black/African American	2,177	61.2	2,178	60.0	2,200	61.5	2,316	63.0	2,110	63.6	10,981	61.8	—
Hispanic/Latino ^b	806	22.7	869	24.0	768	21.5	741	20.2	676	20.4	3,860	21.7	—
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	2	0.1	2	0.1	4	0.1	1	0.0	3	0.1	12	0.1	—
White	444	12.5	477	13.1	477	13.3	486	13.2	424	12.8	2,308	13.0	—
Multiple races	84	2.4	55	1.5	76	2.1	69	1.9	50	1.5	334	1.9	—
Transmission category													
Injection drug use	702	19.7	647	17.8	575	16.1	604	16.4	484	14.6	3,011	17.0	—
Heterosexual contact ^c	2,834	79.7	2,964	81.7	2,991	83.6	3,061	83.3	2,829	85.2	14,679	82.7	—
Other ^d	22	0.6	17	0.5	13	0.4	10	0.3	7	0.2	70	0.4	—
Subtotal	3,558	100.0	3,628	100.0	3,579	100.0	3,675	100.0	3,320	100.0	17,760	100.0	8.4
Total^e	13,344	100.0	14,070	100.0	14,417	100.0	15,051	100.0	14,313	100.0	71,195	100.0	17.4

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Data by transmission category have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

^a Rates are per 100,000 population. Rates are not calculated by transmission category because of the lack of denominator data. Subpopulation stratifications of race/ethnicity data by age group and sex were unavailable for the 2005–2009 5-year estimates from the American Community Survey. See Table 2 for overall subpopulation rates by race/ethnicity.

^b Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

^c Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

^d Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^e Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during the 5-year period in the 18 areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 4. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by year of diagnosis, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2005–2009—18 areas

	Year of diagnosis												Average Rate ^a
	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2005–2009		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Total No.	%	
Male													
Below federal poverty level (%)													
<6	1,355	13.9	1,421	13.6	1,436	13.3	1,499	13.2	1,481	13.5	7,192	13.5	13.3
6.00–11.99	2,013	20.6	2,342	22.5	2,406	22.2	2,337	20.6	2,232	20.3	11,330	21.2	20.2
12.00–19.99	2,139	21.9	2,297	22.0	2,447	22.6	2,594	22.8	2,508	22.8	11,985	22.4	28.5
≥20	4,273	43.7	4,370	41.9	4,531	41.9	4,942	43.5	4,765	43.4	22,881	42.9	50.1
Less than high school education (%)													
<2	1,743	17.8	2,019	19.3	2,037	18.8	2,086	18.3	2,097	19.1	9,982	18.7	17.9
2.00–3.99	1,593	16.3	1,650	15.8	1,801	16.6	1,892	16.6	1,829	16.6	8,765	16.4	18.8
4.00–7.99	2,282	23.3	2,481	23.8	2,544	23.5	2,732	24.0	2,686	24.4	12,725	23.8	27.6
≥8	4,168	42.6	4,292	41.1	4,456	41.1	4,666	41.0	4,381	39.9	21,963	41.1	44.2
Median household income (U.S. \$)													
<36,000	3,679	37.6	3,730	35.8	3,949	36.5	4,306	37.9	4,225	38.5	19,889	37.3	48.5
36,000–47,999	2,140	21.9	2,302	22.1	2,349	21.7	2,538	22.3	2,425	22.1	11,754	22.0	25.6
48,000–65,999	1,942	19.9	2,182	20.9	2,396	22.2	2,441	21.5	2,299	20.9	11,260	21.1	20.7
≥66,000	2,011	20.6	2,208	21.2	2,122	19.6	2,085	18.3	2,032	18.5	10,458	19.6	18.5
Unemployed (%)													
<3	1,730	17.7	1,808	17.3	1,824	16.8	1,853	16.3	1,813	16.5	9,028	16.9	17.4
3.00–4.99	2,808	28.7	3,119	29.9	3,223	29.7	3,272	28.8	3,177	28.9	15,599	29.2	21.9
5.00–6.99	2,383	24.4	2,548	24.4	2,610	24.1	2,732	24.0	2,625	23.9	12,898	24.1	30.5
≥7	2,865	29.3	2,967	28.4	3,181	29.4	3,519	30.9	3,378	30.7	15,910	29.8	48.5
Subtotal^b	9,786	100.0	10,442	100.0	10,838	100.0	11,376	100.0	10,993	100.0	53,435	100.0	26.9
Female													
Below federal poverty level (%)													
<6	368	10.3	334	9.2	292	8.2	316	8.6	293	8.8	1,603	9.0	2.8
6.00–11.99	514	14.5	535	14.8	563	15.7	561	15.3	511	15.4	2,684	15.1	4.5
12.00–19.99	701	19.7	731	20.2	706	19.7	727	19.8	642	19.3	3,507	19.8	7.9
≥20	1,973	55.5	2,026	55.9	2,014	56.3	2,071	56.4	1,872	56.4	9,956	56.1	19.9
Less than high school education (%)													
<2	358	10.1	355	9.8	342	9.6	380	10.3	365	11.0	1,800	10.1	3.1
2.00–3.99	549	15.4	520	14.3	551	15.4	545	14.8	471	14.2	2,636	14.8	5.3
4.00–7.99	942	26.5	966	26.6	919	25.7	947	25.8	915	27.6	4,689	26.4	9.4
≥8	1,709	48.0	1,787	49.3	1,767	49.4	1,803	49.1	1,569	47.3	8,635	48.6	16.5
Median household income (U.S. \$)													
<36,000	1,789	50.4	1,865	51.4	1,826	51.1	1,880	51.2	1,696	51.1	9,056	51.0	19.9
36,000–47,999	775	21.8	774	21.4	785	22.0	804	21.9	720	21.7	3,858	21.7	7.9
48,000–65,999	526	14.8	565	15.6	576	16.1	597	16.2	541	16.3	2,805	15.8	4.9
≥66,000	463	13.0	421	11.6	386	10.8	394	10.7	359	10.8	2,023	11.4	3.4
Unemployed (%)													
<3	483	13.6	450	12.4	440	12.3	450	12.2	406	12.2	2,229	12.6	4.1
3.00–4.99	844	23.7	900	24.8	856	23.9	842	22.9	775	23.3	4,217	23.7	5.6
5.00–6.99	875	24.6	870	24.0	864	24.1	908	24.7	819	24.7	4,336	24.4	9.6
≥7	1,356	38.1	1,408	38.8	1,419	39.6	1,475	40.1	1,320	39.8	6,978	39.3	19.2
Subtotal^b	3,558	100.0	3,628	100.0	3,579	100.0	3,675	100.0	3,320	100.0	17,760	100.0	8.4
Total^c	13,344	100.0	14,070	100.0	14,417	100.0	15,051	100.0	14,313	100.0	71,195	100.0	17.4

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis.

Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts.

Definitions for the social determinants of health indicator variables used in this report can be found at http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Rates are per 100,000 population.

^b Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values of the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define social determinants of health subpopulations.

^c Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during the 5-year period in the 18 areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 5. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by race/ethnicity, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2005–2009—18 areas

	Black/African American		Hispanic/Latino ^a		White	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male						
Below federal poverty level (%)						
<6	1,791	8.5	1,129	8.3	3,855	23.5
6.00–11.99	3,510	16.6	2,298	16.8	5,009	30.6
12.00–19.99	4,639	22.0	2,717	19.9	4,039	24.7
≥20	11,181	52.9	7,495	55.0	3,482	21.3
Less than high school education (%)						
<2	2,661	12.6	1,277	9.3	5,566	34.0
2.00–3.99	3,593	17.0	1,100	8.0	3,686	22.5
4.00–7.99	6,430	30.4	1,943	14.2	3,848	23.5
≥8	8,452	40.0	9,349	68.4	3,287	20.1
Median household income (U.S. \$)						
<36,000	10,024	47.5	6,465	47.4	2,819	17.2
36,000–47,999	4,971	23.6	2,828	20.7	3,483	21.3
48,000–65,999	3,588	17.0	2,494	18.3	4,585	28.0
≥66,000	2,520	11.9	1,850	13.6	5,492	33.5
Unemployed (%)						
<3	2,528	12.0	1,841	13.5	4,201	25.6
3.00–4.99	5,040	23.8	3,770	27.6	6,038	36.8
5.00–6.99	5,182	24.5	3,643	26.7	3,537	21.6
≥7	8,386	39.7	4,415	32.3	2,611	15.9
Subtotal^b	21,136	100.0	13,669	100.0	16,387	100.0
Female						
Below federal poverty level (%)						
<6	848	7.7	230	6.0	441	19.1
6.00–11.99	1,578	14.4	408	10.6	574	24.9
12.00–19.99	2,197	20.0	602	15.6	588	25.5
≥20	6,351	57.9	2,618	67.9	704	30.5
Less than high school education (%)						
<2	1,092	9.9	136	3.5	482	20.9
2.00–3.99	1,739	15.8	233	6.0	547	23.7
4.00–7.99	3,380	30.8	503	13.0	664	28.8
≥8	4,770	43.4	2,988	77.4	615	26.6
Median household income (U.S. \$)						
<36,000	5,764	52.5	2,400	62.2	650	28.2
36,000–47,999	2,434	22.2	667	17.3	626	27.1
48,000–65,999	1,673	15.3	464	12.0	540	23.4
≥66,000	1,098	10.0	325	8.4	491	21.3
Unemployed (%)						
<3	1,211	11.0	397	10.3	518	22.4
3.00–4.99	2,397	21.8	871	22.6	778	33.7
5.00–6.99	2,625	23.9	1,026	26.6	529	22.9
≥7	4,748	43.2	1,566	40.6	483	20.9
Subtotal^b	10,981	100.0	3,860	100.0	2,308	100.0
Total^c	32,117	100.0	17,529	100.0	18,695	100.0

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis.

Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts.

Definitions for the social determinants of health indicator variables used in this report can be found at http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

^b Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values of the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define social determinants of health subpopulations.

^c Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during the 5-year period in the 18 areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 6. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by transmission category, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2005–2009—18 areas

	Transmission category							
	Male-to-male sexual contact		IDU		Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU		Heterosexual contact ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	5,900	15.0	354	7.4	323	13.6	602	8.9
6.00–11.99	9,029	22.9	692	14.5	508	21.4	1,084	16.0
12.00–19.99	9,324	23.7	780	16.4	494	20.9	1,372	20.2
≥20	15,148	38.4	2,933	61.6	1,044	44.1	3,729	54.9
Less than high school education (%)								
<2	8,393	21.3	434	9.1	468	19.7	670	9.9
2.00–3.99	6,837	17.3	560	11.7	384	16.2	971	14.3
4.00–7.99	9,282	23.6	1,062	22.2	558	23.5	1,806	26.6
≥8	14,903	37.8	2,727	57.0	963	40.6	3,346	49.3
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<36,000	12,938	32.8	2,666	56.1	919	38.8	3,339	49.2
36,000–47,999	8,808	22.4	921	19.4	475	20.1	1,537	22.7
48,000–65,999	8,983	22.8	652	13.7	510	21.6	1,097	16.2
≥66,000	8,657	22.0	515	10.8	462	19.5	810	11.9
Unemployed (%)								
<3	7,061	17.9	632	13.2	416	17.6	905	13.3
3.00–4.99	12,106	30.7	1,121	23.4	695	29.3	1,653	24.3
5.00–6.99	9,463	24.0	1,179	24.6	572	24.1	1,667	24.5
≥7	10,784	27.4	1,851	38.7	688	29.0	2,568	37.8
Subtotal^b	39,415	100.0	4,783	100.0	2,372	100.0	6,793	100.0
Female								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	—	—	242	8.1	—	—	1,351	9.2
6.00–11.99	—	—	426	14.2	—	—	2,237	15.2
12.00–19.99	—	—	553	18.4	—	—	2,940	20.0
≥20	—	—	1,785	59.4	—	—	8,146	55.5
Less than high school education (%)								
<2	—	—	314	10.4	—	—	1,472	10.0
2.00–3.99	—	—	436	14.5	—	—	2,191	14.9
4.00–7.99	—	—	766	25.4	—	—	3,907	26.6
≥8	—	—	1,494	49.6	—	—	7,109	48.4
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<36,000	—	—	1,580	52.6	—	—	7,454	50.8
36,000–47,999	—	—	661	22.0	—	—	3,181	21.7
48,000–65,999	—	—	447	14.9	—	—	2,341	16.0
≥66,000	—	—	316	10.5	—	—	1,691	11.5
Unemployed (%)								
<3	—	—	371	12.3	—	—	1,846	12.6
3.00–4.99	—	—	686	22.8	—	—	3,514	23.9
5.00–6.99	—	—	717	23.8	—	—	3,597	24.5
≥7	—	—	1,238	41.1	—	—	5,721	39.0
Subtotal^b	—	—	3,011	100.0	—	—	14,679	100.0
Total^c	39,415	100.0	7,794	100.0	2,372	100.0	21,472	100.0

Abbreviation: IDU, injection drug use.

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Data by transmission category have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts.

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^a Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

^b Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values of the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define social determinants of health subpopulations.

^c Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during the 5-year period in the 18 areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 7. Diagnoses of HIV infection among adults, by age, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2005–2009—18 areas

	Age at diagnosis (yr)											
	18–24		25–34		35–44		45–54		55–64		≥65	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male												
Below federal poverty level (%)												
<6	926	10.7	1,756	11.8	2,311	14.8	1,547	15.6	517	15.4	135	13.8
6.00–11.99	1,615	18.7	3,217	21.6	3,479	22.4	2,145	21.6	683	20.3	191	19.5
12.00–19.99	1,944	22.5	3,550	23.9	3,511	22.6	2,107	21.2	683	20.3	190	19.4
≥20	4,172	48.2	6,361	42.7	6,264	40.2	4,140	41.7	1,483	44.1	461	47.2
Less than high school education (%)												
<2	1,393	16.1	2,708	18.2	3,098	19.9	1,962	19.7	663	19.7	158	16.2
2.00–3.99	1,448	16.7	2,358	15.8	2,594	16.7	1,671	16.8	550	16.3	144	14.7
4.00–7.99	2,177	25.1	3,514	23.6	3,617	23.2	2,419	24.3	767	22.8	231	23.6
≥8	3,650	42.1	6,321	42.4	6,268	40.2	3,892	39.1	1,387	41.2	445	45.5
Median household income (U.S. \$)												
<36,000	3,682	42.5	5,380	36.2	5,472	35.2	3,634	36.6	1,312	39.0	409	41.9
36,000–47,999	2,056	23.8	3,495	23.5	3,275	21.1	2,046	20.6	694	20.6	188	19.2
48,000–65,999	1,689	19.5	3,286	22.1	3,373	21.7	2,076	20.9	652	19.4	184	18.8
≥66,000	1,228	14.2	2,717	18.3	3,433	22.1	2,177	21.9	707	21.0	196	20.1
Unemployed (%)												
<3	1,287	14.8	2,466	16.5	2,711	17.4	1,808	18.2	582	17.3	174	17.8
3.00–4.99	2,388	27.5	4,351	29.2	4,686	30.1	2,976	29.9	935	27.8	263	26.9
5.00–6.99	2,059	23.8	3,730	25.0	3,787	24.3	2,245	22.6	827	24.6	250	25.6
≥7	2,934	33.8	4,354	29.2	4,393	28.2	2,915	29.3	1,023	30.4	291	29.8
Subtotal^a	8,668	100.0	14,901	100.0	15,577	100.0	9,944	100.0	3,367	100.0	978	100.0
Female												
Below federal poverty level (%)												
<6	208	8.3	443	9.3	452	9.1	333	8.9	130	9.5	37	9.3
6.00–11.99	349	13.9	723	15.3	759	15.2	549	14.6	227	16.6	77	19.3
12.00–19.99	503	20.1	1,007	21.2	990	19.9	697	18.6	246	18.0	64	16.1
≥20	1,446	57.7	2,567	54.2	2,785	55.9	2,174	57.9	764	55.9	220	55.3
Less than high school education (%)												
<2	258	10.3	537	11.3	506	10.1	333	8.9	142	10.4	24	6.0
2.00–3.99	374	14.9	727	15.3	694	13.9	581	15.5	197	14.4	63	15.8
4.00–7.99	719	28.7	1,215	25.6	1,344	26.9	971	25.9	350	25.6	90	22.6
≥8	1,156	46.1	2,263	47.7	2,446	49.0	1,870	49.8	679	49.6	221	55.5
Median household income (U.S. \$)												
<36,000	1,348	53.8	2,349	49.6	2,526	50.7	1,929	51.4	699	51.2	205	51.6
36,000–47,999	554	22.1	1,038	21.9	1,112	22.3	805	21.5	284	20.8	65	16.4
48,000–65,999	364	14.5	787	16.6	786	15.8	576	15.4	218	16.0	74	18.6
≥66,000	239	9.5	564	11.9	561	11.3	441	11.8	165	12.1	53	13.4
Unemployed (%)												
<3	298	11.9	628	13.2	618	12.4	462	12.3	171	12.5	52	13.1
3.00–4.99	564	22.5	1,168	24.6	1,200	24.0	881	23.5	315	23.0	89	22.4
5.00–6.99	612	24.4	1,182	24.9	1,185	23.7	906	24.1	342	25.0	109	27.4
≥7	1,033	41.2	1,764	37.2	1,987	39.8	1,506	40.1	540	39.5	148	37.2
Subtotal^a	2,507	100.0	4,742	100.0	4,990	100.0	3,755	100.0	1,368	100.0	398	100.0
Total^b	11,175	100.0	19,643	100.0	20,567	100.0	13,699	100.0	4,735	100.0	1,376	100.0

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis.

Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts.

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^a Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values of the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define social determinants of health subpopulations.

^b Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during the 5-year period in the 18 areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 8a. Diagnoses of HIV infection among black/African American adults, by transmission category, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2005–2009—18 areas

	Transmission category							
	Male-to-male sexual contact		IDU		Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU		Heterosexual contact ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	1,253	9.0	149	6.7	56	7.7	330	7.7
6.00–11.99	2,389	17.2	325	14.7	122	16.8	668	15.6
12.00–19.99	3,138	22.6	441	19.9	143	19.7	912	21.3
≥20	7,084	51.1	1,302	58.7	406	55.8	2,375	55.4
Less than high school education (%)								
<2	1,911	13.8	213	9.6	98	13.4	435	10.1
2.00–3.99	2,458	17.7	326	14.7	120	16.5	685	16.0
4.00–7.99	4,145	29.9	701	31.5	205	28.1	1,372	32.0
≥8	5,358	38.6	982	44.2	306	42.0	1,796	41.9
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<36,000	6,367	46.0	1,167	52.7	364	50.1	2,113	49.4
36,000–47,999	3,314	23.9	484	21.8	147	20.3	1,019	23.8
48,000–65,999	2,453	17.7	325	14.7	134	18.4	672	15.7
≥66,000	1,720	12.4	239	10.8	81	11.2	476	11.1
Unemployed (%)								
<3	1,686	12.2	247	11.1	78	10.8	514	12.0
3.00–4.99	3,376	24.3	490	22.1	177	24.3	989	23.1
5.00–6.99	3,383	24.4	566	25.5	172	23.6	1,055	24.6
≥7	5,427	39.1	918	41.3	301	41.4	1,730	40.3
Subtotal^b	13,872	100.0	2,221	100.0	728	100.0	4,287	100.0
Female								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	—	—	108	6.4	—	—	737	8.0
6.00–11.99	—	—	205	12.1	—	—	1,366	14.8
12.00–19.99	—	—	310	18.2	—	—	1,882	20.4
≥20	—	—	1,079	63.4	—	—	5,260	56.9
Less than high school education (%)								
<2	—	—	168	9.8	—	—	921	10.0
2.00–3.99	—	—	246	14.4	—	—	1,490	16.1
4.00–7.99	—	—	502	29.4	—	—	2,869	31.0
≥8	—	—	790	46.3	—	—	3,968	42.9
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<36,000	—	—	946	55.6	—	—	4,807	52.0
36,000–47,999	—	—	376	22.1	—	—	2,052	22.2
48,000–65,999	—	—	225	13.3	—	—	1,440	15.6
≥66,000	—	—	153	9.0	—	—	942	10.2
Unemployed (%)								
<3	—	—	173	10.2	—	—	1,035	11.2
3.00–4.99	—	—	338	19.8	—	—	2,053	22.2
5.00–6.99	—	—	392	23.0	—	—	2,225	24.1
≥7	—	—	802	47.0	—	—	3,935	42.6
Subtotal^b	—	—	1,706	100.0	—	—	9,248	100.0
Total^c	13,872	100.0	3,928	100.0	728	100.0	13,535	100.0

Abbreviation: IDU, injection drug use.

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Data by transmission category have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts.

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^a Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

^b Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values of the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define social determinants of health subpopulations.

^c Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during the 5-year period in the 18 areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 8b. Diagnoses of HIV infection among Hispanic/Latino adults, by transmission category, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2005–2009—18 areas

	Transmission category							
	Male-to-male sexual contact		IDU		Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU		Heterosexual contact ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	917	9.7	67	3.5	45	8.0	99	5.8
6.00–11.99	1,797	19.0	205	10.8	89	15.8	206	12.1
12.00–19.99	2,157	22.8	190	10.0	101	17.9	267	15.6
≥20	4,584	48.5	1,438	75.7	328	58.3	1,139	66.6
Less than high school education (%)								
<2	1,061	11.2	74	3.9	52	9.2	88	5.2
2.00–3.99	850	9.0	94	4.9	45	7.9	111	6.4
4.00–7.99	1,461	15.4	194	10.1	76	13.4	210	12.3
≥8	6,085	64.3	1,559	81.1	393	69.4	1,305	76.1
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<36,000	3,787	40.1	1,338	70.4	288	51.2	1,046	61.2
36,000–47,999	2,132	22.6	287	15.1	100	17.7	308	18.0
48,000–65,999	2,017	21.3	162	8.5	96	17.1	216	12.7
≥66,000	1,516	16.0	114	6.0	79	14.0	140	8.2
Unemployed (%)								
<3	1,314	13.9	240	12.5	76	13.3	212	12.3
3.00–4.99	2,829	29.9	391	20.4	158	27.9	391	22.8
5.00–6.99	2,583	27.3	481	25.0	147	26.0	427	24.9
≥7	2,731	28.9	810	42.1	185	32.8	685	40.0
Subtotal^b	9,457	100.0	1,921	100.0	566	100.0	1,714	100.0
Female								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	—	—	29	4.4	—	—	201	6.3
6.00–11.99	—	—	64	9.8	—	—	340	10.7
12.00–19.99	—	—	91	14.0	—	—	508	15.9
≥20	—	—	466	71.8	—	—	2,146	67.2
Less than high school education (%)								
<2	—	—	24	3.6	—	—	111	3.5
2.00–3.99	—	—	45	6.9	—	—	187	5.8
4.00–7.99	—	—	72	11.1	—	—	429	13.4
≥8	—	—	509	78.4	—	—	2,470	77.3
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<36,000	—	—	424	65.4	—	—	1,971	61.7
36,000–47,999	—	—	116	17.8	—	—	547	17.1
48,000–65,999	—	—	70	10.8	—	—	393	12.3
≥66,000	—	—	39	6.0	—	—	283	8.8
Unemployed (%)								
<3	—	—	68	10.5	—	—	326	10.2
3.00–4.99	—	—	131	20.2	—	—	736	23.0
5.00–6.99	—	—	171	26.3	—	—	851	26.6
≥7	—	—	280	43.0	—	—	1,282	40.1
Subtotal^b	—	—	650	100.0	—	—	3,196	100.0
Total^c	9,457	100.0	2,571	100.0	566	100.0	4,910	100.0

Abbreviation: IDU, injection drug use.

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Data by transmission category have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts.

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^a Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

^b Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values of the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define social determinants of health subpopulations.

^c Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during the 5-year period in the 18 areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 8c. Diagnoses of HIV infection among white adults, by transmission category, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2005–2009—18 areas

	Transmission category							
	Male-to-male sexual contact		IDU		Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU		Heterosexual contact ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	3,387	23.7	121	23.0	202	21.2	138	24.1
6.00–11.99	4,423	30.9	144	27.4	267	27.9	166	29.0
12.00–19.99	3,557	24.9	121	23.1	221	23.1	134	23.3
≥20	2,937	20.5	139	26.5	265	27.8	135	23.5
Less than high school education (%)								
<2	5,006	35.0	132	25.1	290	30.4	128	22.4
2.00–3.99	3,219	22.5	121	23.0	199	20.8	140	24.4
4.00–7.99	3,296	23.0	138	26.3	240	25.2	166	29.0
≥8	2,783	19.5	134	25.6	226	23.6	138	24.2
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<36,000	2,347	16.4	116	22.2	235	24.6	114	19.9
36,000–47,999	3,004	21.0	122	23.4	195	20.5	155	27.1
48,000–65,999	4,033	28.2	143	27.3	247	25.9	152	26.6
≥66,000	4,914	34.4	142	27.1	277	29.1	151	26.4
Unemployed (%)								
<3	3,688	25.8	124	23.5	239	25.1	143	25.0
3.00–4.99	5,304	37.1	206	39.3	310	32.5	206	35.9
5.00–6.99	3,065	21.4	106	20.1	230	24.1	130	22.8
≥7	2,249	15.7	89	17.0	175	18.3	94	16.4
Subtotal^b	14,304	100.0	525	100.0	955	100.0	573	100.0
Female								
Below federal poverty level (%)								
<6	—	—	97	17.2	—	—	338	19.6
6.00–11.99	—	—	140	24.8	—	—	428	24.9
12.00–19.99	—	—	137	24.3	—	—	447	25.9
≥20	—	—	190	33.7	—	—	509	29.6
Less than high school education (%)								
<2	—	—	113	20.0	—	—	361	21.0
2.00–3.99	—	—	127	22.6	—	—	417	24.2
4.00–7.99	—	—	164	29.1	—	—	496	28.8
≥8	—	—	159	28.3	—	—	449	26.1
Median household income (U.S. \$)								
<36,000	—	—	171	30.3	—	—	475	27.6
36,000–47,999	—	—	148	26.3	—	—	473	27.4
48,000–65,999	—	—	133	23.5	—	—	402	23.3
≥66,000	—	—	112	19.9	—	—	372	21.6
Unemployed (%)								
<3	—	—	114	20.3	—	—	399	23.1
3.00–4.99	—	—	194	34.4	—	—	579	33.6
5.00–6.99	—	—	129	22.9	—	—	394	22.8
≥7	—	—	127	22.5	—	—	352	20.4
Subtotal^b	—	—	564	100.0	—	—	1,723	100.0
Total^c	14,304	100.0	1,090	100.0	955	100.0	2,296	100.0

Abbreviation: IDU, injection drug use.

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Data by transmission category have been statistically adjusted to account for missing transmission category.

Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts.

Definitions for the social determinants of health indicator variables used in this report can be found at http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

^b Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values of the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define social determinants of health subpopulations.

^c Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during the 5-year period in the 18 areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 9a. Diagnoses of HIV infection among black/African American adults, by age, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2005–2009—18 areas

	Age at diagnosis (yr)											
	18–24		25–34		35–44		45–54		55–64		≥65	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male												
Below federal poverty level (%)												
<6	375	7.9	438	8.4	490	9.2	335	8.4	131	9.2	22	5.6
6.00–11.99	782	16.4	937	17.9	866	16.3	651	16.3	218	15.3	56	14.4
12.00–19.99	1,042	21.9	1,180	22.5	1,180	22.2	854	21.4	294	20.6	89	22.8
≥20	2,563	53.8	2,681	51.2	2,775	52.3	2,157	54.0	782	54.9	223	57.2
Less than high school education (%)												
<2	600	12.6	736	14.1	667	12.6	455	11.4	161	11.3	42	10.7
2.00–3.99	906	19.0	906	17.3	882	16.6	621	15.5	228	16.0	50	12.8
4.00–7.99	1,465	30.7	1,566	29.9	1,599	30.1	1,260	31.5	417	29.2	123	31.5
≥8	1,798	37.7	2,030	38.8	2,165	40.7	1,663	41.6	620	43.5	176	45.0
Median household income (U.S. \$)												
<36,000	2,344	49.2	2,404	45.9	2,477	46.7	1,910	47.8	692	48.6	197	50.5
36,000–47,999	1,139	23.9	1,284	24.5	1,212	22.9	919	23.0	324	22.8	93	23.8
48,000–65,999	823	17.3	938	17.9	903	17.0	643	16.1	226	15.9	55	14.1
≥66,000	454	9.5	607	11.6	710	13.4	522	13.1	182	12.8	45	11.5
Unemployed (%)												
<3	541	11.3	658	12.6	646	12.2	463	11.6	174	12.2	46	11.8
3.00–4.99	1,129	23.7	1,250	23.9	1,293	24.3	982	24.6	310	21.7	76	19.4
5.00–6.99	1,133	23.8	1,313	25.1	1,328	25.0	937	23.4	367	25.7	104	26.6
≥7	1,966	41.2	2,017	38.5	2,046	38.5	1,617	40.4	575	40.3	165	42.2
Subtotal^a	4,769	100.0	5,238	100.0	5,313	100.0	3,999	100.0	1,426	100.0	391	100.0
Female												
Below federal poverty level (%)												
<6	112	7.1	246	8.5	232	7.6	171	7.2	67	7.8	20	8.8
6.00–11.99	194	12.3	420	14.5	461	15.1	323	13.7	136	15.9	44	19.5
12.00–19.99	307	19.5	593	20.4	622	20.3	476	20.2	159	18.6	40	17.7
≥20	960	61.0	1,642	56.6	1,743	57.0	1,389	58.9	495	57.8	122	54.0
Less than high school education (%)												
<2	154	9.8	330	11.4	306	10.0	211	8.9	77	9.0	14	6.2
2.00–3.99	247	15.7	485	16.7	446	14.6	397	16.8	129	15.0	35	15.5
4.00–7.99	527	33.5	866	29.8	962	31.4	684	29.0	272	31.7	69	30.5
≥8	645	41.0	1,221	42.1	1,347	44.0	1,069	45.3	380	44.3	108	47.8
Median household income (U.S. \$)												
<36,000	900	57.3	1,504	51.9	1,572	51.4	1,229	52.1	446	52.0	113	50.0
36,000–47,999	332	21.1	643	22.2	696	22.8	537	22.8	186	21.7	40	17.7
48,000–65,999	219	13.9	438	15.1	485	15.9	347	14.7	141	16.5	43	19.0
≥66,000	121	7.7	314	10.8	304	9.9	245	10.4	84	9.8	30	13.3
Unemployed (%)												
<3	155	9.9	341	11.8	359	11.7	251	10.6	79	9.2	26	11.5
3.00–4.99	323	20.5	640	22.1	682	22.3	515	21.8	197	23.0	40	17.7
5.00–6.99	363	23.1	707	24.4	701	22.9	576	24.4	211	24.6	67	29.6
≥7	732	46.5	1,214	41.8	1,319	43.1	1,019	43.2	371	43.2	93	41.2
Subtotal^a	1,573	100.0	2,902	100.0	3,061	100.0	2,361	100.0	858	100.0	226	100.0
Total^b	6,342	100.0	8,140	100.0	8,374	100.0	6,360	100.0	2,284	100.0	617	100.0

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis.

Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts.

Definitions for the social determinants of health indicator variables used in this report can be found at http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values of the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define social determinants of health subpopulations.

^b Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during the 5-year period in the 18 areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 9b. Diagnoses of HIV infection among Hispanic/Latino adults, by age, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2005–2009—18 areas

	Age at diagnosis (yr)											
	18–24		25–34		35–44		45–54		55–64		≥65	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male												
Below federal poverty level (%)												
<6	148	7.3	392	8.3	371	9.3	156	7.8	47	7.1	15	6.1
6.00–11.99	347	17.2	857	18.2	693	17.3	285	14.2	82	12.4	34	13.9
12.00–19.99	433	21.5	1,020	21.7	807	20.2	339	16.9	91	13.8	27	11.0
≥20	1,089	54.0	2,435	51.8	2,133	53.3	1,228	61.2	441	66.7	169	69.0
Less than high school education (%)												
<2	171	8.5	471	10.0	413	10.3	168	8.4	42	6.4	12	4.9
2.00–3.99	159	7.9	404	8.6	324	8.1	147	7.3	50	7.6	16	6.5
4.00–7.99	302	15.0	722	15.3	557	13.9	260	12.9	75	11.3	27	11.0
≥8	1,388	68.7	3,121	66.2	2,720	67.8	1,436	71.4	494	74.7	190	77.6
Median household income (U.S. \$)												
<36,000	913	45.3	2,023	43.0	1,882	47.0	1,099	54.7	399	60.4	149	60.8
36,000–47,999	469	23.3	1,092	23.2	783	19.6	338	16.8	106	16.0	40	16.3
48,000–65,999	371	18.4	932	19.8	743	18.6	327	16.3	90	13.6	31	12.7
≥66,000	264	13.1	656	13.9	595	14.9	244	12.2	66	10.0	25	10.2
Unemployed (%)												
<3	284	14.1	638	13.5	564	14.1	270	13.4	60	9.1	25	10.2
3.00–4.99	588	29.1	1,320	28.0	1,125	28.0	522	26.0	158	23.9	57	23.3
5.00–6.99	500	24.8	1,287	27.3	1,072	26.7	522	26.0	186	28.1	76	31.0
≥7	648	32.1	1,473	31.2	1,253	31.2	697	34.7	257	38.9	87	35.5
Subtotal^a	2,020	100.0	4,718	100.0	4,014	100.0	2,011	100.0	661	100.0	245	100.0
Female												
Below federal poverty level (%)												
<6	30	5.7	60	5.8	72	6.5	51	6.3	13	4.6	4	3.7
6.00–11.99	54	10.3	116	11.3	112	10.2	85	10.5	27	9.5	14	12.8
12.00–19.99	84	16.1	201	19.5	173	15.7	98	12.1	35	12.3	11	10.1
≥20	355	67.9	654	63.4	744	67.6	576	71.1	209	73.6	80	73.4
Less than high school education (%)												
<2	21	4.0	42	4.1	37	3.4	21	2.6	14	4.9	1	0.9
2.00–3.99	25	4.8	58	5.6	72	6.5	55	6.8	13	4.6	10	9.2
4.00–7.99	70	13.4	149	14.4	150	13.6	103	12.7	24	8.5	7	6.4
≥8	407	77.8	783	75.9	843	76.5	631	77.9	233	82.0	91	83.5
Median household income (U.S. \$)												
<36,000	324	62.0	599	58.1	681	61.9	527	65.1	194	68.6	75	69.4
36,000–47,999	98	18.7	189	18.3	203	18.4	120	14.8	45	15.9	12	11.1
48,000–65,999	55	10.5	149	14.5	126	11.4	102	12.6	19	6.7	13	12.0
≥66,000	46	8.8	94	9.1	91	8.3	61	7.5	25	8.8	8	7.4
Unemployed (%)												
<3	51	9.8	111	10.8	104	9.4	89	11.0	33	11.6	9	8.3
3.00–4.99	114	21.8	273	26.5	241	21.9	171	21.1	46	16.2	26	23.9
5.00–6.99	143	27.3	275	26.6	299	27.1	205	25.3	75	26.4	29	26.6
≥7	215	41.1	373	36.1	458	41.6	345	42.6	130	45.8	45	41.3
Subtotal^a	523	100.0	1,032	100.0	1,102	100.0	810	100.0	284	100.0	109	100.0
Total^b	2,543	100.0	5,750	100.0	5,116	100.0	2,821	100.0	945	100.0	354	100.0

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis.

Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts.

Definitions for the social determinants of health indicator variables used in this report can be found at http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.

^a Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values of the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define social determinants of health subpopulations.

^b Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during the 5-year period in the 18 areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.

Table 9c. Diagnoses of HIV infection among white adults, by age, sex, and selected social determinants of health, 2005–2009—18 areas

	Age at diagnosis (yr)											
	18–24		25–34		35–44		45–54		55–64		≥65	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male												
Below federal poverty level (%)												
<6	361	23.0	797	19.0	1,315	23.8	957	27.0	319	27.4	88	28.2
6.00–11.99	424	27.1	1,258	30.0	1,751	31.6	1,129	31.3	350	30.1	97	31.1
12.00–19.99	373	23.8	1,144	27.2	1,335	24.1	846	23.5	272	23.4	69	22.1
≥20	409	26.1	1,001	23.8	1,135	20.5	657	18.2	222	19.1	58	18.6
Less than high school education (%)												
<2	549	35.0	1,349	32.1	1,863	33.7	1,268	35.2	440	37.8	97	31.1
2.00–3.99	324	20.7	921	21.9	1,261	22.8	852	23.6	253	21.8	75	24.0
4.00–7.99	354	22.6	1,042	24.8	1,303	23.5	829	23.0	247	21.2	73	23.4
≥8	341	21.7	889	21.2	1,109	20.0	658	18.2	223	19.2	67	21.5
Median household income (U.S. \$)												
<36,000	330	21.1	766	18.2	932	16.8	551	15.3	186	16.0	54	17.3
36,000–47,999	371	23.7	956	22.8	1,130	20.4	726	20.1	252	21.7	48	15.4
48,000–65,999	418	26.7	1,223	29.1	1,538	27.8	1,017	28.2	297	25.5	92	29.5
≥66,000	448	28.6	1,253	29.8	1,934	34.9	1,311	36.4	428	36.8	118	37.8
Unemployed (%)												
<3	398	25.4	1,017	24.2	1,367	24.7	997	27.6	327	28.1	95	30.4
3.00–4.99	571	36.4	1,538	36.6	2,019	36.5	1,363	37.8	427	36.7	120	38.5
5.00–6.99	359	22.9	939	22.4	1,219	22.0	714	19.8	243	20.9	63	20.2
≥7	240	15.3	707	16.8	931	16.8	533	14.8	166	14.3	34	10.9
Subtotal^a	1,568	100.0	4,201	100.0	5,536	100.0	3,607	100.0	1,163	100.0	312	100.0
Female												
Below federal poverty level (%)												
<6	58	18.1	104	17.1	125	19.0	101	20.6	42	22.6	11	24.4
6.00–11.99	83	25.9	145	23.8	156	23.7	122	24.9	56	30.1	12	26.7
12.00–19.99	86	26.9	173	28.4	171	26.0	105	21.4	42	22.6	11	24.4
≥20	93	29.1	187	30.7	205	31.2	162	33.1	46	24.7	11	24.4
Less than high school education (%)												
<2	71	22.1	127	20.9	140	21.3	90	18.4	48	25.8	6	13.3
2.00–3.99	80	24.9	153	25.1	139	21.2	113	23.1	46	24.7	16	35.6
4.00–7.99	100	31.2	165	27.1	192	29.2	151	30.8	44	23.7	12	26.7
≥8	70	21.8	164	26.9	186	28.3	136	27.8	48	25.8	11	24.4
Median household income (U.S. \$)												
<36,000	88	27.5	173	28.4	195	29.7	136	27.8	48	25.8	10	22.2
36,000–47,999	99	30.9	160	26.3	178	27.1	133	27.1	47	25.3	9	20.0
48,000–65,999	73	22.8	157	25.8	147	22.4	103	21.0	45	24.2	15	33.3
≥66,000	60	18.8	119	19.5	137	20.9	118	24.1	46	24.7	11	24.4
Unemployed (%)												
<3	74	23.1	140	23.0	129	19.6	110	22.4	51	27.4	14	31.1
3.00–4.99	103	32.1	202	33.2	230	35.0	165	33.7	62	33.3	16	35.6
5.00–6.99	84	26.2	146	24.0	146	22.2	102	20.8	43	23.1	8	17.8
≥7	60	18.7	121	19.9	152	23.1	113	23.1	30	16.1	7	15.6
Subtotal^a	321	100.0	609	100.0	657	100.0	490	100.0	186	100.0	45	100.0
Total^b	1,889	100.0	4,810	100.0	6,193	100.0	4,097	100.0	1,349	100.0	357	100.0

Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis.

Row entries indicate categories based on census tracts.

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^a Because column subtotals were calculated independently of the values of the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column subtotals. See Technical Notes for criteria used to define social determinants of health subpopulations.

^b Totals do not represent all adults whose HIV infection was diagnosed during the 5-year period in the 18 areas. See Technical Notes for exclusion criteria.